

Arizona Weekly Industrial Review

SEPT. 30—Patagonia—Tube mill of 100 tons daily capacity to be installed at World's Fair mine.

Concentrating machinery ordered for famous old Mowry mine near Washington Camp.

Hardshell mine shipping manganese concentrates and increasing capacity of mill.

Phoenix plumbers raise wages to eight dollars a day.

Jerome—Grand Island's three compartment shaft being sunk at rate of 100 feet per month.

Jerome—A number of mines in Augua river district are shipping rich manganese ores to Reno reduction plant.

Tombstone—Commonwealth property making regular shipments of silver concentrates.

Arizona United at Johnson Camp shipping 100 tons of ore per day at El Paso.

Patagonia—Flux and Three - R mines now operating mills.

Nogales—Comet Mine ships first carload of high grade manganese ore. Hardshell Co. increasing capacity of mill and making heavier shipments.

Phoenix—State medical library to be located in Phoenix public library.

Patagonia—Mining activities in district past 6 months most important in history of camp.

Verde—Verde district output for August 12,000,000 pounds of copper.

Mayer—Kay mine at Cannon proving to be one of the most important in district. Manganese mines owned by Bunker and Burmeister shipping 15 tons a day.

Phoenix—Fourteenth annual state fair to be held week of November 11.

Holbrook—Great expectation for oil felt by everyone in field.

State has fine crop dates now ripening, high price expected.

Ray—The rejuvenated Silver King mine making notable ore shipments.

Superior—Fortuna Consolidated is exploring with diamond drills.

Tucson—H. A. Smith developing a plan to make potash from greasewood, a common shrub of Arizona plains.

Phoenix—Union high school to give extensive military training coming year.

Motor trucks has been placed on the preferred list by the Council of Defense as essential to the production and marketing of farm products and as a conservation measure by saving

FELT FOR BOX-TOED SHOES AND HEEL PADS RESTRICTED

B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, authorizes the following:

Box toes in shoes, felt heel pads, and felt inner soles are deemed unless the felt manufacturers have on hand necessary raw materials to supply the felt for these purposes, the War Industries Board has ruled.

Based on the decision of the boot and shoe section that felt for box toes in shoes is essential and for heel pads section of the War Industries Board will grant permits to the felt manufacturers to produce felts for these purposes for the time being.

Such permits will be issued based on these contingencies:

1. That the felt manufacturers have on hand the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of felts for such purposes, as the Government has no raw materials available which could be allotted to the felt mills for this purpose, and—

2. That the manufacturer of such felts will not cause the felt mills to defer or delay in any way fulfillment of any Government orders, direct or indirect, which they have on hand at the present time, or any which may be placed with them at some future time which would require priority of manufacture.

SUGAR EXPORTS SMALL TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

Only 797 tons of refined sugar were shipped from America to neutral nations during the first five months of this year. This amounted to only 3.2 per cent. of the total exports to all countries. Mexico received more than half the amount we exported to neutrals.

* **SAVE SUGAR.** *
* Sugar means Ships— *
* Ships mean Soldiers— *
* Soldiers mean Victory. *

The 1918 food reserve is the only safe insurance of 1919 food supplies.

Conservation is the All-American job—an army of four million soldiers must be fed from this year's crop.

the consumption of grain that is necessary where horse haulage is employed.

HOUSEWIVES OF AMERICA HAVE HELPED GREATLY IN FEEDING OUR ALLIES

This statement in regard to the Food Administration was made recently by Representative Henry D. Flood of Virginia:

The war would have been lost if the Allies had not been fed; and it was through the efforts of the United States Food Administration that they were sustained during the trying days when our nation was preparing itself to put an immense army in the field with them in the fight for democracy. I am not exaggerating when I say that no agency of the government has done more to assure victory for our cause than the Food Administration.

One of the most wonderful things ever accomplished in this country was the campaign of universal voluntary food saving conducted by the whole American people at the instance of Herbert Hoover. As a result of it vast quantities of meat, grain and sugar have been sent overseas, while we at home have not suffered any real deprivation. By the idea of individual self-sacrifice to help win the war has been carried into every nook and corner of the nation. The American housewife, whose savings in the home seemed insignificant when viewed alone, has come to realize what a mighty force the combined efforts of 22,000 housewives developed into after the food message had been brought home to them.

When the pinch of hunger was acute in Europe last winter, England at the time only had three weeks' supply of food on hand. Submarines were making havoc among the food ships and rail congestion in this country had halted supplies for the Allies that could not be carried to tidewater. The Allies needed 75,000,000 bushels more of wheat to carry them over. America's exportable surplus, 20,000,000 bushels already had been sent. The Allies were desperate; they believed their cause to be lost.

Then the Food Administration issued its call to save wheat; hundreds of thousands of families went on a wheat less basis altogether; housewives used substitutes cheerfully and faithfully. As a result our total wheat exports to Europe were 141,000,000 bushels. We sent it because we saved it.

Knowing how well it has served them in the past, the people of the nation are confident that the Food Administration will continue so to manage the country's food resources that the millions of fighting men we are sending to Europe will be fed and the Allies will be sustained until the final victory, that will crown our combined efforts.

EACH OF 22 ALLIED NATIONS TO BE REMEMBERED

A feature of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, which will be generally observed throughout the country, is the dedication of one of each of the twenty-two days of the campaign to one of the twenty-two nations allied against Germany. It is planned to have displayed as far as available, the flags of the various nations on the specified dates and to have the Four Minute Speakers include a resume of that Nation's war efforts each day. The schedule has been arranged alphabetically with one slight change necessary to bring Italian Day on October 12—Columbus Day.

The schedule arranged is as follows: Belgium, Sept. 28; Brazil, (Sunday) Sept. 29; British Empire, Sept. 30; China, Oct. 1; Cuba, Oct. 2; Czechoslovak, Oct. 3; France, Oct. 4; Greece Oct. 5; Guatemala, (Sunday) Oct. 6; Haiti, Oct. 7; Honduras, Oct. 8; Japan, Oct. 9; Liberia, Oct. 10; Montenegro, Oct. 11; Italy, Oct. 12; Nicaragua, (Sunday) Oct. 13; Panama, Oct. 14; Portugal, Oct. 15; Russia, Oct. 16; Serbia, Oct. 17; Siam, Oct. 18; United States, Oct. 19.

CONCRETE BARGE BUILT WITH AID OF CEMENT GUNS

In building a reinforced-concrete barge, the Los Angeles Harbor Commission has made use of air guns, spraying the cement against the walls formed of reinforcing rods and wire, says the October Popular Mechanics Magazine in an illustrated article.

The plan is one that is commonly used for other kinds of work, but its application to barge and boat building except perhaps for applying finishing touches, is not general. During construction the barge was blocked on its ways so that when completed a heavy truck could be run on rails beneath it. Upon being lowered to the latter, it was moved into the water and allowed to float free.

Let's remember in this sugar fight that the motto of Foch is "Attack," and the method of our boys, "Fight as long as the fighting is good—and then some more." So "Up and at 'em."

YANKEES O' THE MARNE

According to T. Atkins
By EMERSON HOUGH
Of The Vigilantes

Oh, the English and the Irish, and the 'owlin' Scotties, too.

The Canucks and Austrelyuns, and the 'airy French polu—

The only thing that bothered us a year before we knew,

Was 'ow in 'ell the Yanks 'ud look, an' wot in 'ell they'd do.

They 'adn't 'ad no trynein', they didn't know the gyms,

They 'adn't never marched it much—their shootin' was the syme;

An' the only thing that bothered us that day in 'lawst July

Was 'ow in 'ell the line 'd 'old if they should run aw'y.

Them leggy, nosey new 'uns, just come across the sea—

We couldn't 'elp but wonder 'ow in 'ell their guts 'ud be.

An' the only thing that bothered us in all our staggerin' ranks

Was wot in 'ell 'ud 'appen w'en the 'Uns 'ad 'it the Yanks.

My word! it 'appened sudden w'en the drive 'ad first begun;

We seed the Yanks a-runnin'—Gaw blimy 'ow they run!

But the only thing that bothered us that seed the chase begin

Was 'ow in 'ell to stop 'em 'fore they got into Berlin!

They didn't 'ave no tatics, but the bloody manuel,

They 'adn't learned no horders but "Oooray!" an' "Give 'em 'ell!"

But the only thing that bothered us about them leggy lads

Was 'ow in 'ell to get the chow to feed their "Kamerads!"

So we're standin' all together in a stiffish firin' line,

If anyone should ask you, you can say we're doin' fine.

But the only thing that bothers us— an' that don't bother much—

Is 'ow in 'ell to get the dirt to bury all the Dutch.

Gaw's trewth; it's rotten fightin' that all our troops 'as seen,

The 'Uns a dirty p'yer, becos 'e's alwus been;

But the only thing that bothers us in 'andin' 'im our thanks

Is 'ow in 'ell we'd done it if it weren't fer the Yanks.

Oh, the English and the Irish, an' the 'owlin' Scotties, too,

The Canucks and Austrelyuns, an' the 'airy French polu,

The only thing that bothered us don't bother us no more

It's why in 'ell we didn't know the Yankee boys before!

THE WORLD WAR, ONE TWO AND THREE YEARS AGO

Oct. 2, 1917: Norway announces 19 of her ships were sunk by Germans in last 30 days.

Oct. 2, 1916: Rumanians invade Bulgaria.

Oct. 2, 1915: British fleet bombards German positions at Westende.

Oct. 2, 1914: Allies advance stopped at Arras.

Oct. 3, 1917: Lloyd George promises air reprisals on Germany.

Oct. 3, 1916: Germans take offensive south of Dvinsk.

Oct. 3, 1915: French airplanes bomb Luxembourg, and Germany says it's a shame to bomb "a neutral city."

Oct. 3, 1914: Czar Nicholas starts for the front.

Oct. 4, 1917: Haig strikes heavy blow east of Ypres.

Oct. 4, 1916: British capture Eaucourt l'Abbaye, on Somme.

Oct. 4, 1915: Berlin announces with horror that British are using gas bombs in their Somme attacks.

Oct. 4, 1914: Allies advance near Soissons.

Oct. 5, 1917: British announce the capture of 4,446 prisoners.

Oct. 5, 1916: Russians renew offensive in Turkish Armenia.

Oct. 5, 1915: Russians announce they have abandoned their five-months retreat, and are turning on the enemy on the Riga river.

Oct. 55, 1914: Allies retire slightly near Peronne.

Oct. 7, 1917: Rain holds up operations in Ypres sector.

Oct. 7, 1916: Somme battle renewed with allied advance.

Oct. 7, 1915: Big Austro-German drive on Serbia starts.

Oct. 7, 1914: Japan takes Yap, German island near Philippines.

Oct. 8888, 1917: Kerensky plans coalition government.

Oct. 8, 1916: German submarine starts sinking British and neutral ships off American Atlantic coast.

Oct. 8, 1915: Germans repulsed at Loos.

Oct. 8, 1914: Germans capture Antwerp.

Turkey is starving, Germany pinched and Austria rioting for food. The Allies are well fed and full of fight, thanks to Uncle Sam who invited them to sit down to his table a year ago—he has been passing around the victuals ever since.

AUTOMATIC HOUSEHOLD DISHWASHING MACHINE

An entirely automatic dishwashing and drying machine is shown in the October Popular Mechanics Magazine.

It is quite unusual in that it performs its complete operation without requiring any supervision. Inside of a cylindrical tank racks are provided which enable dishes to be stacked radially from the center.

After this is done a gas burner beneath the machine is ignited, and the top of the tank closed. Hot water is then forced under pressure through a whirling head and sprayed on the dishes.

At the expiration of a definite interval, the water is automatically shut off and a blower started. Air, heated by the gas flame is forced over the dishes quickly drying them.

Simultaneously a drain in the bottom of the tank is opened and the used water discharged. Thus, after the dishes have once been stacked in the machine and the gas lighted, the housewife's attention is not required until it is time to remove the cleaned and dried dishes and put them away.

ARMY DEATH RATE FOR DISEASE ONLY 2.18 PER 1,000 ANNUALLY

The War Department authorizes the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General:

American troops both here and overseas continue to establish good health records. For the two months' period ending August 31 the combined reports of the American Expeditionary Forces and all troops stationed in the United States show an annual death rate for disease of 2.18 per 1,000—a fraction more than 2 men per 1,000 per year. The annual death rate for disease of men of military age in civil life is 6.77 per 1,000.

The combined reports show that generally the health of the soldiers overseas is better than that shown by the men in the training camps in this country. This is largely due to the fact that only men in the best physical condition are being sent to France, with the result that the reports of the

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN QUOTA COMPARED WITH THIRD LOAN SUBSCRIPTION

Following official advices from Washington that the amount of the Fourth Liberty Loan was \$6,000,000,000 of which 6.7 per cent or \$402,000,000 was charged against this Federal Reserve District, G. K. Weeks, general campaign manager, has given out the reapportionment among states in the Twelfth District which has been made by the general executive board on the basis of gross bank resources averaged between the December 31, 1917 and June 29, 1918, bank calls. These quotas for major divisions of the 12th district, as compared with quotas and subscriptions for the Third Liberty Loan, are as follows.

Note—First figures indicate third loan quota; Second, third loan subscription; Third, fourth loan quota.

Arizona, \$3,266,756, \$6,963,750, \$6,231,200.

California, (Northern) \$94,920,344, \$114,602,200, \$185,489,050.

California, (Southern) \$38,900,085, \$59,910,250, \$72,067,350.

Idaho, \$7,909,366, \$10,972,600, \$14,549,400.

Nevada, \$2,576,442, \$4,793,400, \$5,033,850.

Oregon, \$18,470,955, \$28,300,800, \$33,708,100.

Utah, \$10,300,030, \$12,966,950, \$18,570,800.

Washington, \$29,357,827, \$42,907,950, \$58,215,800.

Alaska, \$687,828, \$1,737,250, \$1,369,400.

Hawaii, \$3,610,317, \$4,819,850, \$6,765,050.

Totals, \$210,000,000, \$287,975,000, \$402,000,000.

troops in America carry the men unfit for overseas duty.

During the month of August remarkably low figures for all troops were set. The death rate for disease for August 16 and 23 was 1.73 per 1,000. The lowest rate reached in the United States during the two months' period was 2.12 per 1,000 for the week ended July 26.

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The Valve-in-head-type engine illustrated here, like all internal combustion engines, requires an oil that holds its lubricating qualities at cylinder heat, burns clean in the combustion chambers and goes out with exhaust. Zerolene fills these requirements perfectly, because it is correctly refined from selected California asphalt-base crude.

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